Final Ethnography Presentation
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Thesis
Close college girls use rapport-talk in order to maintain a close-knit friendship, integrate positions, and preserve the overall identity of the group and reveal power structures; whereas college age men use report-talk and interruptions to assert dominance within a group.
Example 1 Rapport Talk - Tannen: Rapport-Talk and Report-Talk

- Tannen’s view of women and rapport-talk:
  - “The essence of friendship is talk, telling each other what they’re thinking and feeling, and what happened that day: who was at the bus stop, who they called, what they said, how that made them feel” (Tannen, 191).

Although, this was a confusing conversation that ended in laughter, this interaction further proves Tannen’s point on rapport-talk. Demonstrating how women feel the need to share what may seem like an irrelevant encounter with random individuals, and how it made them feel.
Tannen's view of women and rapport-talk:

“Emphasis is placed on displaying similarities and matching experiences” (Tannen 190).

14. Katy: Hailey do you have a single?
15. Hailey: Mhm.
16. Katy: Oh my gosh that’s so nice.
17. Kierstin: I wish I had a single.
18. Katy: I love my roommate but like lowkey when she goes home for the weekend it’s so nice.
19. Emily: My roommate hasn’t been here the last 2 weekends. Xxx.
Tannen’s View of men and report talk:

- “For most men, talk is primarily a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical social order. This is done by exhibiting knowledge and skill, and by holding the center stage through verbal performance such as storytelling, joking, or imparting information” (Tannen, 190)

48 Charles: you guys wanna know what I’m doing next week?

49 Annika: But I had-

50 Cale: WHAT?

51 Charles: making love::::: and chocolate strawberries with miss Indiana.

52 Cale: you’re not going to make love with miss Indiana.

53 Annika: hey.

54 Connor: last time you made a baked good with miss Indiana it didn’t end up making love.
Example 4 Tannen: Rapport-Talk and Report-Talk

a) “For most women, the language of conversation is primarily a language of rapport: a way of establishing connections and negotiating relationships.” (Tannen 190)

1 Cassie: Did you guys have a good day?
2 Karen: Yeah good.
3 Cassie: Are you gonna hang out with Drake, Karen?
4 Karen: Yeah, maybe.
5 Cassie: That’s good.
6 Karen: We’ll see what happens later.
例1 Seizer: 非表意的咒骂

“通过使用在一致上和意象的、非表意的和非表达性的方式使用咒骂词语…表达自己的经验的强度，无论是敬畏、反复的论辩，恐惧，或者或者其他形式的惊奇”（Seizer, 221）。

例1使用直接说话当一个“直截了当的表达”当说话者生气且想要表达情绪时使用。 “回应不会是相关的回答；做其他只会是粗鲁或者奇怪”（Lakoff, 137）。

转录1:

3 Charles: Connor control your girlfriend. She’s being a real bitch.

4 Annika: [[LF]] you’re just mad because I’m talking shit.

转录2:

40. S: and now he’s being like shitty
Seizer Continued...

Transcription 3:

72. Hailey: In Georgia I’m pretty sure you have to be 13 to get fuckin married.
73. Emily: What the fuck.

Examples 1-3 use swearing in a non-denotational way. For example, in both interactions, speakers do not use the swear words in a way that the definition suggests.
Denotational Swearing

- Denotational language:
  - Using words in a literal sense

46 Lexi: Why do you keep rubbing your crotch like that?
47 Thomas: Cause I’m a guy.
48 Karen: [[LF]]
49 Katie: He has a dick.
50 Thomas: I have a cock.
51 Katie: I have a D- in psych is what I have.
52 Karen: [[LF]]

S: =look like I can’t have sex. Like I can’t not use a condom”
E:

[[laughing]]
S: =I WAS like just like I just want to hang out. Like literally had no intention of fucking or whatever(.) He came over [[sigh]] C. came back fucked up(.) we dealt with that.
Example 1 Kiesling: Power and Language of Men

- “People believe that they should act in certain ways with certain people because they feel that not acting in these ways could have serious consequences” (p 369).
- Jordan is speaking in a way that mirrors how the other boys in the room are talking to me in order to fit in and avoid embarrassment for potentially being nice and supporting my playing.
- He also uses knowledge power due to him knowing how to play the game well and successfully and knowing that I do not have the skill to play the game strategically and well.

Example 1:
9.Jordan: Annika you’re so fucking bad—

Example 2:
77.Jordan: you were going up against maybe the-
78.Annika: I hit him! I Hit him!
79.Jordan: you were going up against the one other player that you **might** have been able to kill

Example 3:
22.Jordan: I can’t wait until Annika dies really quick-
Knowledge Power: The process of gaining knowledge in order to perform an action (Kiesling 370).

28. Katy: Where does he go to school? Oh OH in your hometown?
29. Kierstin: [USI. It’s like a decent school but like that’s where everyone goes cuz it’s right down the road and it’s cheap and it’s like a good school so… 60% of my graduating class went there and I was just like nope.
30. Katy: Really?
32. Hailey: Where?
34. Perri: What what is it? Is it like a community college?
35. Kierstin: [It’s literally- there’s not even- there’s like maybe one greek life there’s like two houses for girls and they don’t have the house.
36. Perri: Is it like a like a community college?
37. Kierstin: It’s yeah, no. They have like apartments but there’s no dorms.
38. Emily: NO DORMS?!
Example 2 Continued...

Kierstin has the knowledge power in the group because she is the only one who knew information about the college that we were talking about since it is in her hometown. Everyone else in the group didn’t know where it was or what it was giving Kierstin the advantage during the conversation.
Example 3 Kiesling- Types of Power

Structural Power: The power of a place within a structural, classically (but not necessarily) a hierarchy.

Demeanor power: Power of solidarity: moral authority-- The “good guy”

- This conversation subtly identifies everyone’s position in the group; and although C. is a sweet as they get, “casting” her as Regina shows she holds a lot of power and leadership in the group. Showing the hierarchical power within our friendship.

1. D: “your like why am I Regina”
2. C: [[LF]] because why am I Regina
3. D: I don’t know I just feel like you are
   
4. L: You are such a Regina(.) No:-
5. E: okay I’m such a Gretchen. Lets just put it there
6. C: No: I feel like Lexi would be a Gretchen
7. D: Lexi’s like Gretch-
8. L: Gretchen?
9. E: No: Karen!
10. D: NO no you are Gretchen(.) I think she’s Karen
Example 4

Knowledge Power: The process of gaining knowledge in order to perform an action (Kiesling 370).

This also is an instance of saving-face because Katie defends Karen and creates positive face for her actions.

25 Katie: In Karen’s defense when you tell her to act normal, she does.

26 Cassie: How can she act normal if she’s literally unconscious.

27 Karen: Not all the time.

28 Katie: Not all the time, not one time was she was unconscious when we had to pick her up at frat.
Conclusion

Overall, after comparing and contrasting all of our recordings, we found a major difference in the interactions between how females and males converse and the similarities found were the use of swearing in a non-denotational way.